

party on the way to a complete and overwhelming victory and his strong appeal to the people to keep their eyes fixed on the goal and not to let their attention wander. He brought an enthusiastic response from the audience.

To Americans who were present the meeting was a most inspiring experience. Throughout the address every mention of America brought out tremendous cheering. Prior to the speaking the great organ in Queen's Hall pealed forth the national anthem, accompanied by displays of the various Allied flags. When the Stars and Stripes were unfurled the whole audience arose and thundered cheer after cheer.

The War Aims Committee, which is similar in many respects to the "Minute Men" of the United States, is doing its utmost every means possible of bringing home to the people the necessity for firm determination in the prosecution of the war, to pound into every mind that England is carrying on the struggle successfully as a great nation or cease to be great.

In this huge task the committee is enlisting aid from all quarters. Several of the papers declare it has already obtained promises of service from Samuel Gompers, Billy Sunday and other noted speakers. One paper has called for a model his methods on cricket or football instead of baseball. This statement amuses American followers of baseball here.

"PATRIMONY INTACT."

This, Says German Chancellor, Is Sole Peace Aim.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 5.—Emperor William and Kaiser Wilhelm, according to a despatch received here from Berlin, The Emperor received a letter from the Chancellor and the Chief of the General Staff.

An informal reception was held in the Reichstag building Saturday, the anniversary of the signing of the armistice of 1914. When Emperor William opened the Imperial Parliament and informed the members of the declaration of war by Great Britain and France on Germany.

The President of the Reichstag, Dr. Johannes Kaempff, reviewed Germany's war efforts and asserted that the country's enemies were responsible for the outbreak of the war. He said Germany would fight until she obtained a peace guaranteeing the security of the empire.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, then arose and said in part: "We will hand over our patrimony intact to the future generations. We will guarantee our children and grandchildren against the misfortune of a war like this."

"The gentlemen who preceded me showed that our strength is not paralyzed; that our will is as strong as it was in 1914. We will receive the highest reward. Let us swear fidelity to the Emperor and the empire. Long live the Fatherland, the Emperor and the Empire."

The entire assembly arose and cheered enthusiastically, while the band played the national anthem. At the conclusion of the proceedings a telegram was despatched to Emperor William expressing hope for an honorable peace.

CONFIRMS REVELATIONS.

Paper on Sept. 8, 1914, Printed Kaiser's War Aims.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun. LONDON, Aug. 5.—A Copenhagen despatch says that the newspaper Politiken on September 8, 1914, printed an account from its Berlin correspondent of the Kaiser's Council on July 5 which decided to wage a general war. This account was submitted to the censor in Berlin on the same day and was passed. It practically identical with the revelations recently published and denied in Berlin.

The most important variation in the Politiken's version is the statement that the Kaiser in his speech pledged to absolute peace. The military leaders retorted that France and Russia were known to be bent on a strategic railway and accumulating war material preparatory to an attack on Germany in 1916 or 1917. The Kaiser then yielded.

"WAR HAS CLEARED AIR."

London "Times" Comments on Ambassador Page's Speech.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

Copyright, 1917, all rights reserved. LONDON, Aug. 6.—In an editorial article to-day upon Ambassador Page's speech at Plymouth the London Times quotes his statement that "this war has cleared the air."

"Anglo-American air unfortunately has needed a deal of clearing. There is little in the history of the two countries from about 1776 to the present which is not a record of misunderstanding and prejudice. Too often unimagined suspicions on the part of one or the other have led to a state of war."

"Far beyond anything else the peace of the world depends on a working union between the United States and the British Empire. There will or will not be a next time, and it is up to us to shape our future policies in common."

GERMANY HARDER TO LEAVE.

Neutrals Must Now Give Four Weeks Notice of Departure.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 5.—Neutrals desiring to leave Germany are now advised to file their applications at least four weeks in advance, as police permits to leave the country cannot be issued until the military authorities have acted on each case.

Three thousand such applications from neutrals were recently on file in Berlin alone and the action on each individual request invariably consumes from three to four weeks.

KENTUCKY MINE TOLL IS 31.

15 or 20 Men Still Imprisoned in the Workings.

CLAY, Ky., Aug. 5.—The death list from the explosion here yesterday in the south entry of No. 7 mine of the West Kentucky Coal Company had been night mounted to thirty-one, according to Charles S. Richardson, vice-president and general manager. Between fifteen and twenty men are still in the workings. Little hope for their rescue is entertained.

Twenty-four bodies were removed from the mine yesterday, and one other body was removed to-day. Six of the twenty-five injured men rescued yesterday have died. A majority of those killed were negroes.

Woman Knocked Down by Trolley.

A woman was knocked down yesterday afternoon by a Flatbush avenue car. She gave her name as Carmelia Bonahart, and they were taken to the hospital. At the Kings County Hospital it was said her skull was fractured.

NEW CABINET WAITS

Reichstag Leaders or Under Secretaries Expected to Be Named for Vacancies.

WILL FORECAST REFORMS

Van Kuhlman Attacked as Too Pro-British for Post of Foreign Minister.

BERLIN, via London, Aug. 5.—Since Chancellor Michaelis returned from official visits to Munich, Dresden and Vienna the press and political circles have been carrying on guessing contests concerning the identity of the new men who will be called to Governmental and Ministerial posts.

Parliamentarization is likely to assert itself in the appointment of Reichstag leaders or under secretaries. No verification has been possible thus far of reports that any of these men would receive appointments and no official confirmation is expected until the Chancellor has submitted the list for approval. This is expected early in the week upon the return to Berlin of Emperor William from the special trip to the eastern front, extending from Tarnopol to Riga.

On the basis of unconfirmed forecasts in a section of the press it may be assumed even now, however, that the Prussian Ministry soon will include many new faces. Other innovations in Governmental administration, however, are not so certain. The appointments will be made in a large measure the direction in which the work of the new organization will be undertaken.

In the Tageszeitung Count von Reventlow continues his attacks upon Dr. Richard von Kuhlman, who is mentioned as the successor to Dr. Michaelis. He says that the Prussian Ministry soon will include many new faces. Other innovations in Governmental administration, however, are not so certain. The appointments will be made in a large measure the direction in which the work of the new organization will be undertaken.

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ARMY MORALE POOR.

Troops Open Front for Enemy to Walk In.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times.

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CONNECTICUT HAS OPEN SHOP SUNDAY

Large Business Done Under New Law.

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Vote of Confidence by Joint Councils Gives Him Greater Power Than Ever.

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It is believed that with nearly all the political parties behind him Premier Kerensky will be able to carry out the strong measures which the order and movement of the Government require. The vote of confidence last night was confirmed to-day at a joint meeting of the heads of the Workmen's and Soldiers' and Peasants' councils. Similar action was taken by the Duma Committee but the Maximists protested strongly and forty-two of them abstained from voting.

Accepts Responsibility Anew. In his manifesto Premier Kerensky declares that he considers it impossible when the country is threatened with disaster to do more than to take the lead in refusing the heavy task again entrusted to him, which he regards as an expression of confidence in him to carry out the principles already laid down.

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KERENSKY ACCEPTS REAL DICTATORSHIP

Premier of Russia Induced to Withdraw Resignation to Save Republic.

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"JOHN BULL" CAUSES FUROR IN BILTMORE

Crowd Grets First Arrival in "Buy a Calp" Campaign.

EX-TEUTONS RESENT LOYALTY REQUEST

National League Gets Curt Answers to Appeal Sent Broadcast.

The efforts of the National League to have German American individuals and organizations attest their loyalty to this country by indicating their attitude towards the war by a simple acknowledgment to violent abuse. Julius Meier, a leader in his circle at St. Paul, Minn., said as follows:

"The German American Alliance of Minnesota does not need and resents the arrogation of your society to advise them in regard to conduct by German Americans in this war. We are proud to return your letter and printed matter."

Curt Precher, president of the Elizabeth, N. J., branch of the German American Alliance, replied that he did not need any such imperious suggestion from the league, and concluded by saying its members are just as patriotic as those of the league.

The league, desiring to push further its inquiry, sent similar letters to 450 German language newspapers, asking their position on the war. All were asked to subscribe to the league's "Confession of Faith." Many of the newspapers were similar to that of the St. Paul man, but others contained a gleam of hope, especially those of the editors of newspapers published in Norfolk, Va., and Columbia, Ga.

Henry Weismann, president of the New York State division of the alliance, wrote that his organization already had adopted a resolution of loyalty and he thought that fully answered the league's questions. Dr. Charles H. Weinberg, president of the Missouri branch, wrote in much the same vein as Mr. Weismann. Two attacks were made on the league's suggestion with small effectives on the Casemate Plateau were easily repulsed.

Further to the east the enemy about a half hour after midnight launched a serious attack south of Juvincourt. After lively fighting the attacking forces were ejected from an element of a trench which they had penetrated. Our line was completely restored.

The artillery duel became somewhat violent on both banks of the Meuse, notably in the vicinity of the Dead Man Hill and the Casemate Plateau. German (Day)—The artillery duel in Flanders was heavy only at some points. No attacks took place.

Army Group of the Somme and Crown Prince.—The weather during the night was bad and the fighting activity slight. Near Juvincourt shock troops captured a trench, which was held by French positions and took nearly 100 prisoners.

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